THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

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THE TRIBUNE.

Literary Notices.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER, February, 1843. Richmond, Va , T. W. White. New York, Greeley &

We are glad to learn that arrangements have been made by which the death of Mr. WHITE, its former editor and proprietor, will not be allowed to interrupt the publication of this valuable Magazine; and we trust that the impetus given to it by his energy and skill, will not be checked by the sad event waich has withdrawn him from connection with it. The present number retains all its former characteristics, embracing several articles of distinguished ability and interest, together with several that possess but a moderate degree of merit. After a brief notice of the decease of Mr. WHITE, follows an article giving "Cases of Mutiny at Sea." The first case presented is that of the famous mutiny in 1797, in the English fleets, which commenced with the channel fleet under Lord Bridport, and emended through the vessels at Cadiz, and in other parts of the sea. We copy from the narrative the following account of the mutiny at two points, and of the manner in which it was suppressed :- the outbreak was caused not by any thirst for blood or last for crime, but by real grievances, insufficient rations, &c., of which complaints had been made but to no purpose :-

The squadron at the Cape of Good Hope caught this infection. While lying in port there, the crew of the Tremendous 74 rose upon their officers and put them in confinement. The mutiny was quickly suppressed, and a free pardon granted. "This act of clemency," says the historian, "like that shown to the North Sea fleet, was attended by far more fatal effects than if it had been visited with becoming and wholesome severity."

One of the men was afterwards confined for drunkenness; this offended the crew, and they rose again in open mutiny. One hundred pieces of cannon were pointed from the shore on the Tremendous, and the mutineers gave in only ten minutes before the expiration of the time allowed them for deliberation. "The ringleaders were then hanged, and perfect good order was speedily

By July, the blockading fleet off Cadiz, under Lord St. Vincent, had been infected with the spirit of the Nore. Two men of the St. George, being under sentence of death, the crew wrote to the Admiral demanding their release. But that tough old sailor and rigid disciplinarian knew his duty, and dared to perform it. He refused to pardon. The men then formed a plot to rise upon the officers the night before the execution was to take place. The Captain, observing them in groups about the deck, ordered them to disperse. They did not readily obey. He seized one of the ringleaders, and the first Lieutenant another, and confined them. This decisive measure restored order; the two men already condemned were hung the next morning, and a court ordered upon the two mutineers. It was late Saturday evening when sentence of death was pronounced upon them, and the president of the court informed the prisoners that they should have all day Sunday to prepare. Lord St. Vincent, on hearing of this, rebuked that officer, and said, "it was your duty to pass sentence, it is mine to carry it into execu-

As there is no case of emergency more trying than one of mutiny at sea, so there is none in which the safety of the ship and crew depend so much upon the coolness of officers; if they waver for a moment, all is lost. At such times, the utmost presence of mind, and the most prompt and energetic measures, alone can save the ship. And though the St. George was surrounded by men-ofwar that were true to their flag, this distinguished Admiral fele and acknowledged the force of this necessity; and, that the two ideas of crime and punishment might go together, he ordered the prisoners to be executed early the next morning. At daylight his fleet was attacked by the Spanish forces; still there had been the great crime of mutiny in one of his ships; and it is a maxim of martial law, that immediate punishment for great crimes is extremely just, useful and exemplary.

+ McArthur's Courts Martial, vol 1, p. 69. While, therefore, he was engaged with the assailants in one direction, he did not forget that condign punishment in another was required to satisfy example and restore order to his fleet. And while the dead bodies of these two mutineers were still Poignant disarmed him, asked to know the cause hanging to the yard-arms, and the inshore squadren engaged in battle, signal was made for the fleet to perform divine service. Then and there brave men hastened to return thanks for their happy deliverance from a danger more dreadful than the violence of enemies, more terrible than the raging of the storm.

It was owing alone to the promptness with which the officers acted in this affair that the spirit of mutiay was arrested in this fleet. It was composed of the same materials which created the disturbances in the North Sea and the Channel, and experience had shown them how mischievous and dangerous it is to temporize; with men in mutiny. By this time, too, the Admiralty had become fully aware of this fact. They were now convinced that gentle measures would not do in cases of mutiny at sea; and the first Lieutenant of the St. George was promoted for his timely arrest of the

The writer of the article then presents two brief extracts from eminent judicial opinions concerning the cases in which necessity is superior to laws-We copy these from their close and direct relation to the case of Commander Mackenzie, now on trial at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The first passage is from Lord Elleuborough's decision in the

"It will be most important for the prisoner to establish that there existed, in point of fact, a mutiny; when he has established, in point of fact, that there existed a mutiny, if he can go further, and show that the ordinary modes of trial could not be resorted to, and that upon conference with the officers, that which, on the emergency, was thought best to be done, was done, and that there was no wanton abuse of power in the infliction of punishment, the prisoner will be entitled to go quit of the charge made upon him by this indict-

So, also, the charge of Lord Macdonald:

"When a well-intentioned officer is at a great distance from his native country, having charge of a number of men of that country, and it shall so happen that circumstances arise which may alarm and disturb the strongest mind, it were not proper that strictness and rigor, in forms and in matters of that sort, should be required; when you find a real, true and genuine intention, of acting for the best for the sake of the public .-You see they are in a situation distant from is sistance and advice: in these circumstances, i s man should be so much thrown off the balance of his understanding as not to conduct himself with he same care and attention that any one in the " Brenton, vol. 1, p. 862.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH.

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county of Middlesex would be required to do, and does not greatly exceed the proper line of his duty, allowance for such circumstances ought unquestionably to be given to him."

From these decisions the writer draws the following conclusion :-

Away upon the blue water, therefore, and in the distant camp, there are times and occasions when necessity is too urgent to wait on the measured and stately gait of the law. High-handed measures must first be taken, despite all human laws and in obedience to "the great first clause of the constitution of man himself, written upon his heart by the hand of Omnipotence- PRESERVE YOURSELF.'" In such cases, justice tries with her balance both the animus which prompted and the necessity which governed. If these prove unbending and true, the plea for noble justification is

ral cases of decisions and executions equally summary in other military offences. The number of cases presented, and their characters are very striking-and show very clearly that in repeated instances measures as prompt and summary for the suppression of mutiny and desertion as could well be conceived, have been taken and fully justified .-We copy the following :-

Lord Camelsford, of the Favorite sloop-of-war, ordered Lieutenant Petersen, of the Perdix, to row guard in English Harber. The Lieutenant refused and was shot dead on the spot. His Lordship was tried by a court martial; and, "the court being fully sensible of the necessity of prompt measures in cases of mutiny," unanimously declared him to be honorably acquitted.

But to come nearer home.

In 1786, Colonel Parish ordered Lieutenant Ward, of the volunteers in Florida, to be arrested. The Lieutenant threatened to shoot any one who should attempt to arrest him, and no one would attempt it. He was then himself shot down by Colonel Parish. We make an extract from the finding of the Court of Inquiry ordered on the oc-

"The Court is of the unanimous opinion that Lieutenant William Ward was killed by Colonel R. C. Parish; the said Colonel Parish being in the legal execution of his office, and that he is fully justified, from the circumstances of the case, in doing so.

In the debates of 1820 on the Seminole War. Colonel Reed, of Maryland, stated from his place in Congress," that when he was a Lieutenant commanding an outpost, he appreheaded a deserter, and caused him to be executed on the spot that he then cut off his head and sent it to headquarters, where it was hung up in terrorem, and thereby restrained desertion.

A very striking case is also quoted from the history of Gen. Washington. During the Revolutipary war the soldiers of the Pennsylvania line demanded certain privileges and revolted. They were granted as an act of prudence; but the New Jersey brigade caught the infection and made a like demand. Gen. Washington, feeling that the case was one of urgent necessity, and that unless the revolt was crushed by summary means the mischief would extend indefinitely, immediately ordered Gen. Howe to march against the mutiyou succeed in compelling the revolted troops to a surrender you will instantly execute a few of the most active and most incendiary leaders."

The Messenger contains a number of critical papers, among which are that by the late Miss Lomax on Racine, the conclusion of Prof. Minnegerode's paper on the Greek Dramatists, and a notice of Miss M. L. Davidson. "The Fair Maid of Flanders,' 'A Sunday in South America,' 'Description of Naples' and 'Scenes in the Army,' are titles of some of the remaining articles. From a literary notice of Wright's translation of La Fontaine's Fables we copy the following anecdote:

La Fontaine, the bon-homme as he was called was the friend and companion of Moliere, Boileau and Racine; and though married to a woman for whom he cared little, he fought his most intimate friend "to satisfy the public." "The public thinks that your friend Poignant visits madam, and its expected you will call him out," said a neighbor to the bon-homme. The next morning at 4 o'clock La Fontaine called on his friend in bed, and asked him to come out. Poignant followed in astonishment, and when they had reached a retired spot, La Fontaine said, "My friend, we must fight."of the fight. "The public maintains," said La Fontaine, "that you come to my house daily, not to see me, but my wife." "I protest, then," said the other, "I will never darken your doors again." "On the contrary," replied La Fontaine, "I have satisfied the public, and now you must come to my house every day, or I will fight you again.'

* Congressional Dec., 3d May, 1820, No. 119.

THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER. American Edition, Vol. 1, No. 2. February, 1843. Joseph Mason. Two Dollars per annum.

The leading article in the February number of this very able religious periodical is upon the declension of the Church from the great doctrine of Justification by Faith, in which the doctrine itself is first examined, and then some of the reasons for the existing declension from it are given. The chief causes of it are stated to be excessive pride, a neglect to study the Divine attributes, a surrender to popular opinion, neglect of the Bible and an undue attachment to the externals of the Christian System. The article is written mainly in reply to texets of the Oxford tractarians. The longest article in the number is a very caustic review of a work by Paget, written to 'snuff out' Evangelicism. It is very sharp and effective. From a brief article on Chinese Proverbs we copy the following, which may serve as indications of the moral character of a people likely to become more closely connected with the civilized world than they

The man of first-rate excellence is virtuous independently of instruction; he of the middling class vicious in spite of instruction.

The spontaneous gifts of heaven are of high value; but the strength of perseverance gains the The heart of a worthless man is as unfixed and

changeable as a mountain stream. In the days of affluence always think of poverty do not let want come upon you, and make you remember with sorrow the time of plenty.

The same tree may produce sour and sweet fruit; the same mother may have a virtuous and vicious

It is equally criminal to the governor and the governed to violate the laws. Doubt and distraction are on earth; the brightness of truth in heaven

Meeting with difficulties, we think of our relations; on the brink of danger, we rely on our friends. In learning, age and youth go for nothing; the informed takes the precedence.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1843.

Do not hate idleness and hate labor; do not be diligent in the beginning, and in the end lazy. The world's unfavorable views of conduct and character are but as the floating clouds, from which

the brightest day is not free. Wine and good dinners make abundance of friends; but in the time of adversity, not one is to

Let every man sweep the snow from before his own doors, and not trouble himself about the frost on his neighbor's tiles.

Worldly reputation and pleasure are destructive to virtue; anxious thoughts and apprehensions are njurious to the body.

Better to be upright with poverty, than depraved with an abundance. He whose virtue exceeds his talents, is the good man: he whose talents exceed his virtue, is the mean one.

trumpet-tongued, and the ministers of the law merciful.

This article, which is incomplete, presents seve
BIBLIOTHECA SACRA, OR TRACTS AND ESSAYS ON TORICS CONNECTED WITH BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND THEOLOGY. Editor: EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D. No. 1. February 1843. New-York and London: Wiley & Putnam.

This is the title of a work of interest only to Biblical students but presenting matter which for them must be valuable and instructive. Prof. Robissos, the Editor, is well known to the world as one of the most successful inquirers into the geography, history and philosophy of the Bible. The present number of the work is mainly made up of discussions concerning Palestine. The first article is a compilation by the Editor of various communications received from Rev. Eli Smith and Rev. S. Wolcott, upon the geography of the Holy Land. This is followed by a discussion of the reality, nature, offices, &c. of Angelic beings from the pen of Dr. Moses Stuart of Andover, and the third and closing paper is an effort on the part of the Editor to prove that the spot usually believed to be the site of the Holy Sepulchre is not in fact the scene of the crucifixion and resurrection of our Savier. It is written in reply to an Oxford Essay on the Ecclesiastical Miracles. The work is very neatly printed and the number contains two hundred octavo pages. The second number will be issued about the first of

Bankrupts-Feb. 25.

John B. Taylor, Grocer, N. Y.
Samuel Matthews, Plasterer, N. Y.
Myron N. Stanley, Stove and Iron Dealer, N. Y.
Henry Fisher, Manufacturer, N. Y.
Christian Mead, Mason, N. Y.
Oliver Mallary, N. Y.
Francis Goodrich, Livery Stable Keeper, N. Y. James Tammany, Kingston. Goodrich Baldwin, Farmer, Saugertles. Henry H. Hyde, Catskill. A. W. Hitchcock Austerlitz.

FEBRUARY 24. Jonathan Leavitt, bookseller N. Y. Daniel Goddard, (tate firm Goddard & Butler) merchant,

David G. Johnson, artist, N. Y. Geo. B. Stoat, hatter, late of Syracuse John Boyd, cabinet maker, N. Y. John A. Mitchell, clerk, N. Y. John A. Mitchell, cierk, N. Y. M. E. A. Geer, (compulsory.) Rhynebeck. John Tenny, grocer, Williamsburgh. Elijah Starks, shoemaker, Red Hook. David Williamson, merchant, Riverhead. Soloman Resevelt, shipwright, N. Y. Halstead Sweet, innkeeper, Bloomingburgh.

(Deferred) City Entelligence.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25. GENERAL SESSIONS-Before the RECORDER,

Judge Lynch, and Aldermen CROLIUS and JONES. THE RAPE AT THE BROADWAY COTTAGE .- CONT of the trial of John Underbill, impleaded with William neers; and gave him this explicit command : "if Dingler and Gabriel Hatfield, for a violation of Ann Murphy, at the Broadway Cottage, on the 3d of December last. The testimony was concluded, and

both sides at about 1 o'clock. One of the counsel for the prisoner commenced summing up; after having concluded, Jonas B. Phillips, Esq. tollow. ed on the part of the prosecution, at the conclusion of which the Court adjourned until Monday morning, when the summing up will be concluded, and in the course of the day the case go to the Jury.

Special Sessions .- Before Judge Lynch and

Aldermen JONES AND CROLIUS. TRIALS FOR PETIT LARCENIES .- Andrew Kelly was tried or stealing from Wm. Story, a barrel of pork-guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Cyrenus Harris, stealing from Wm. Browning four iron

flasks, City Prison 30 days. Margaret Quinn, stealing from John White a watch-

guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Charles Williams, black, stealing a hand-cart from John

Kelly-guilty, Penitentiary 6 months. Alexander Mulhoiland, Wm. McGuire, John Bogert and John McVicker, stealing 50 pounds of copper pipe from Cram's distillery-guilty, Mulholland and McVicker Penitentiary 60 days, and the other two to the House of Refuge, ASSAULTS AND BATTERIES .- Charles Williams the 2d, also colored, assault and battery upon Jane Henry, (the former mistress of the pirate Gibbs,) and also endeavoring to steal \$2 bill, the judgment postponed until Tuesday next.

Prison 10 days, and to pay a fine of \$25. Felix McEwen, assault and battery upon his wife Mary guilty, judgment suspended and he discharged. Adjourned until Tuesday next.

Abraham Morris, assaulting John Bodee-guilty, City

POLICE OFFICE. - WATCHMAN TURNED RE-EIVER .- Officer Baker, on Thursday night, arrested on his post in the 2d district watch, a watchman nam.d Robert Edmondson, charged with having purchased and received, at his junk shop, No, 217 Canal street, a large metal fasset, olen by a gang of boys, (yesterday arrested) from a boiler W. Ashard's, No. 168 Charles street, on Thursday.— There were also two other charges against him for receiv ing quantities of iron stolen by boys, to whem the accused lent a hammer to break it up when they brought it to hin to sel. Etimonson was committed to answer.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate. FEBRUARY 16.

PUTNAM COUNTY-John Garrisen, commissioner of loans vice Lewis Luddington, term expired.

RICHMOND COUNTY—Benajah B. Phelps, master in chan-ery, vice Henry B. Metcaii, term expires 22d April, 1843. Henry C. Hedley, master and examiner in chancery, vice George Catlin, term expires 29th April, 1848. George Catlin, term expires 29th April, 1843.

Thorn S. Kingsland, master and examiner in chancery,

Benajah B. Phelps, supreme court commissioner, vice Benjau is Allerin expires 25th May, 1843. Monroe County—Ashley Sampson, first judge, re-ap-

John E. Patterson, vice Philander Kane, term expired. Samuel B. Chase, Horace Gray and Chas, Paulk, masters in chancery, vice John C. Nasn and Jasper W. Gilbert, terms expire 25th of March next, and Theodore B. Hamilton Levy expire 29th of April 1977 Joseph D. Husbands, examiner in chancery, vice Harvey

Humphrey, term expires 25th March, 1843.
Thomas Corns and Samuel Fairbanks, inspectors of beef and rors, vice Brownell W. Dariee and George Hart, terms

expired.

John B. Dewey, inspector of pot and pearl ashes, vice George B. Harris, term expires March 25, 1845.

Wm C. Foster, inspector of flour, vice Henry A. Brewster FEBRUARY 18, 1943.

New York-Aaron Vanderpoel, Judge of the Superior Court of the city of New-York, vice Daniel B. Talimadge The man of first-rate excellence is virtuous independently of instruction; he of the middling class is so after instruction; the lowest order of men are vircious in spite of instruction.

Count of the city of the virtuous independently of instruction; the process of the proce

Lyman H. Mason, Oliver R. Strong, Johnson Hall and Nathan Soule, whose terms expire July 23, 1843.

John Laken and Harman Van Deuseu, com. oi loans, for moneys belonging to the United States, and under the law of 1803, in the places of Laurens Beach, Chester Baker, Wm. B. Kirk and John Doubleday, terms expired.

Stephen Porter, inspector of beef and pork, vice Merrit Howlett, term expires 8th May next.

Edward Robbins, inspector of leather, vice Harman W. Van Buren, term expires 18th August next.

Livingston County.—Willard H. Smith, first Judge, and Leman Gibbi. Judge, terms expired.

Leman Gibbs, Judge, terms expired. Henry Chamberlain, Master in Chancery, vice Amos Danie, term expired.
Daniel H. Bissell and Curtis Hawley, Commissioners o

Loans, vice Gurdon Nowland and Andrew Sill, terms ex-Calvin H. Bryan, Sup. Court Com., vice Elias Clark, term expired.

Walter E. Landerdale and John A. Vanderlip, Notaries
Public, vice Ephraim Cone and Isaac L. Endross, terms

expired.

John Gillett, Inspector of Beef and Pork, vice William

H. McDonald, whose term of office expires 18th of April, George F. Pratt, Inspector of Leather, vice Geo. Pratt,

Social Science.

[From the Friends of Association.]

THE PATHFINDER, a weekly paper, edited by PARK GODWIN, Esq., made its appearance on Saturday last, and in justice to the Editor on account of the leading character which he has given his journal as an advocate of Social Reform, we take pleasure in speaking of it. We regard the spirit which it manifests with the highest satisfaction. and agree with it fully that deeper reforms than those now advocated, are necessary. The ability with which we have no doubt it will be conducted entitles it to high consideration as a literary periodical. We must, however, condemn some very erroneous and incomplete classifications in its Editerial upon the "Social Problem," in which, without due regard to perspicuous classification. CHARLES FOURIER is ranked as a Social Reformer among "the Herrnhuters of Germany, the Sha kers and the Rappites." We consider this classification as great a mistake as that of a person who, wishing to write or say something upon Natural History, but being unacquainted with the science, should class the whale among the rabbit species.

FOURIER discovered the Laws which govern the action or harmonies of the Passions, as other per sons have discovered the laws which govern the harmonies of sounds. This discovery initiated Fourier into a knowledge of the laws which govern the harmonies of the Universe, for a knowledge of Passional Harmony is a key to them all. The reason why these higher departments of science have been so long hidden to mankind, is because Philosophers, seeing the Passions in a state o general perversion and discord, which is the result of the influence and action of a false system of society upon them, have not studied them with patience and impartiality, and have not suspected that a great secret of harmony was hidden in them. which was the guide to the discovery of Human

From his knowledge of Passional Harmony, FORRIER deduced the Organization of a true System of Society, as a musician from a koowledge of musical Harmony could deduce the construction of a perfect musical instrument. People not have ing time and patience to study the new science of Passional Harmony, declare that no such science exists-that the Passions cannot be harmonizedbecause they cannot see how it can be done. Every new science has been condemned in the commencement, but intelligent Reformers should learn by the wast errors of the world, and not reject and denounce without proper examination.

The system of Association which we advocate is the practical part of Fourier's doctrine; it is based upon a vast scientific theory, and differs entirely from any plan of Social Reform which has ever been proposed. The Herrnhuters, the Shakers, the Rappites, are exclusive communities, which saro special and personal objects in viam, and airu at no Social Reform, and we might as well class Mr. Astor—who has built a large hetel, which is a

NABOB AT HUME.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS.

ALICE; or, The Mysteries: Sequel to Maitravers. aind of Association-among Social Reformers. as the above communities.

The Editor of the Pathfinder asserts that the Doctrine of Fourier is in some respects pregnant with Evll, and that with regard to the evil effects of isolated households, it is both fallacious and pernicious. Now we trust that in his next number, he will explain in what respects the Doctrine of Fourier is "pernicious and pregnant wish Evil," for we confess that we do not wish to loose our time in advocating such a doctrine; besides, a conscientious Man must sustain his assertions. The Edltor of the Pathfinder has assumed a high and responsible duty in indeavoring to discover a Path that will lead out of Social Chaos, and he should study carefully and thoroughly Doctrines. the Author of which, as he says, " displays the profoundest analytical sagacity and vast benevolence of sentiment, and whose works are store-houses of original and instructive criticism.'

We feel fully convinced that if the able Editor would study carefully the principles of Fourier, and master the new Social Principles which he has given to the world, that he would soon claim for his Journal the title of Pathshower instead of Pathfinder, and would see his way clear in the con fusion of doctrines and principles which now bewilder both political Leaders and the People.

Travels in the West.

D Oregon and the Rocky Mountains: A full, clear, graphic and authentic account of the Far West, by Thomas J. Farnham, a recent Traveler to and Sojournr on the Banks of the Columbia River-will be published March 1st by GREELEY & McELRATH in a Mammoth Extra Tribune of 96 large double column octavo pages, on new and beautiful type. Price 25 cents-5 copies for \$1 .-Orders from Newsmen, Booksellers, Postmasters and others are respectfully solicited. All orders must be accompanied

Important Work. IT THE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c. of the United States, as set forth luminously and a length in the recent Report of Hon. W. H. ELLSWORTH missioner of Patents, will speedily be published at the office of the New York Tribune, in a neat and convenient Book, of 96 octavo pages, with double columns. It is one of the most valuable and instructive Public Documents ever published and should be in the hands of every man in the Union. The price will be 25 cents by the single copy of for five. Orders accompanied by the cash, are solicifrom Post-masters, Newsmen, Booksellers, and others.

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The above work may be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE. In Philadelphia, from Burgess & Zeiber; Bus-

IP No. 2 will be published on the first day of March. GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Buildings.

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IT DOCTOR LYELL'S LECTURES ON GEOLOGY .- The second edition of these celebrated Lectures as reported for The Tribune is now ready. It contains an Engraved Frontispiece exhibiting an ideal section of part of the Earth's crust, with explanatians. It will also contain a general Introduction to Geology not before published. LECTURE I. embraces the following subjects: Auvergne, Lacustrine Period, Volcanic Period, Eruption of Coseguina, Mount Dor. LECTURE II. The Earth's Strata, Marine Strata, Porieds, Auvergne District, Sub Appenines, Mount Ætna .-LECTURE III. Upheaval and Subsidence of the Earth. Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte Nuovo. Lecture IV. Coral Reels. Coral Islands. Lecture V. Origin of Coal. Lecture VI. Fossil Foot-prints. Lecture VII. Recession of the Falis of Niagara. Lecture VIII. Boulders and Ice-

To the above is also added in this edition, a Sketch of the Lecture of Dr. J. Augusting Smith, delivered before the Lyceum of Natural History on the 9th of December last on the Different Races of Men.

LY Price per single copies 25 cents. Postmasters remiting One Dollar will be estitled to five copies.

GREELEY & McELRATH.

Tribune Buildings, New York.

WHOLE NO. 588.

Cheap Publications. The following rublications are for sale at the office of The Tribune, Nassan-street, opposite the

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Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and we fare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destinies. If we take a mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the buman system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingenuity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Lirs, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valua-ble practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence of becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute bealthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathelogy of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the oper-

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saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842, NEWARK, N. J. Dec. 13, 1842,

Messrs. Sands: Gent-Words cannot express the gratitude I feel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering
under one of the most loathsome diseases that na ure is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted
commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1836,
which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated
and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause

the development of a scrotulous affection on my left arm near the eibow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond dis-cription, I tried various remedies and consuited different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to sure the inflamma-

into of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the nrm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making ten running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the eibew, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—

I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told the manual time of the arm was the only time that could save I then applied to another distinguished Thysician was some amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadul a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use [Swaim's Panacea treety, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations, and I feared it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very it might reach and destroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helptess, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my case; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly annoyed me, and this combined with my other maladles, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my lite when I commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little ensouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced me to try your shedicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier, my strength returned, food relished, the ulcers healed, new flesh formed, and I once more left within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarseparilia about two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed impossible. I can scarcely believe the evinence of my own eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any period of my life, and my general health is better than it has been for years past.

Health, what marks in the month how. ence, I was encouraged to persevere, my pains grew easier,

as been for years past. Health; what magic in the word! how many thousa have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have sought in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth is fervehi gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of. "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the affliates, for next to my force." indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsa-parilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, movey cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it impossible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardiana as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health restoring Sarsaparille. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fer vent

ajoy the benefits a non-risk of their and your friend. MARTHA CONLIN.

document to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER,
VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.
Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842. I know Martha Coolin, and have known of her suffering liness. † JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this

Conlin, having known her the past twesty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to these who may wish further information.

Sr. ELEABETH. Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince-

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha,

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha onlin, and have full knowledge of her case. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York

nd I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by herelf is correct. Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD, No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N.J. Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the blood and deprayed condition of the general constitution, viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheuma

Martha Coulin has lived in my family the last 13 years,

viz: Scrottla of King's Evil, in its various forms; Resultantism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimpies or Pustules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bonea and joints, stubborn Ulcers, syphillitic symptoms, diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangearising from an injudicious use of Mercury, female derangements, and other similar complaints.

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LETTER FROM DR. HEMINGWAY. WHITNEY'S POINT, April 8, 1838.

Dear Sir: -Belleving your Arabian Balsam to be one of the best family medicines in use, I state the following case, viz: Harry Green, of Triangle, Broome Co., about thirty years of age, during the summer of 1835 became afflicted with the Ague and Fever, which continued its ravages more than a year, and reduced him to a very delicate state of heaith. In April, 1856, it terminated in a suppurating tumor on the back, in the region of the kidneys; which, on being punctured, discharged a large quantity of fetid un-bealthy matter, and from that time it assumed a fistolous form, penetrating two or three inches into the flesh of the back. He tried a great variety of remedies, besides having

back. He tried a great variety of remedies, besides having the advice of the best physicians, without the least benefit, and it was pronounced incurable. In the fall of 1837 he applied to me, and, after examining the case, I gave him a small bottle of your Arabian Baisam, directing him to apply it rightly; and after using three or four half pottles he was cored, and I am authorized to state that his health is fully restored, and that no vestige of disease remaint.

With respect,

I.P Purchasers should inquire for the true article by using the whole name—Cheeseman's Arabian Baisam—and see that it has my name written in my own hand-writing across the printed directions, on the wrapper of every bottle.

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